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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1840)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1361130
Center	ONLINE	Date	31/08/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the B

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1. While fixed-term employment offers an ingenious way to address specific issues faced by both employers and employees, there are also some concerns associated with it. Discuss in the context of India.

(150 words) 10

हालांकि, नियत अवधि का रोजगार (फिक्स्ड टर्म एम्प्लॉयमेंट) नियोक्ताओं और कर्मचारियों दोनों के द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले विशिष्ट मुद्दों को हल करने का एक सरल तरीका प्रदान करता है, लेकिन इसके साथ कुछ चिंताएं भी जुड़ी हुई हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Fixed term employment ensures security of tenure to the employees. At the same time, long term association assures employers of loyalty and better specialization of skills.

Concerns associated :-

(i) Rigid system - Fixed employment makes it difficult to 'hire - and fire' employees as per company needs.
↳ Affects the 'Ease of Doing Business' in India.

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(ii) Increased expenditure - Maintaining a large cadre of employees has added costs

(iii) Hinders efficiency - Employees are assured of their jobs, hence do not perform optimally

(iv) Makes foreign investment unattractive - Foreign companies are not interested in opening factories as they fear rigid rules of employment.

(v) Against the spirit of gig economy - gig economy has become hugely popular and it rests on idea of short term engagement with workers

The four Labour Codes formulated by India will make contractual employments easier while considering the rights and concerns of workers

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2. An efficient logistics sector with a focus on warehousing is pivotal to the success of the Bharatmala Pariyojana. Discuss. (150 words) 10
वेयरहाउसिंग पर केंद्रित एक कुशल लॉजिस्टिक्स क्षेत्रक भारतमाला परियोजना की सफलता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Logistics sector involves all the processes right from packaging, transporting to storing. The Bharatmala Pariyojana which is to ~~effe~~ bring changes in transportation sector needs support of efficient logistics sector.

Efficient Logistics sector -

(1) Reduce turnover time — Time for transportation reduces; products especially perishable are delivered fresh.

(2) Better storage and warehousing facilities — Avoid unnecessary loss.

As per Dalwai Committee, 60% loss of food can be avoided.

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cold storage for agricultural products.

③ Check on theft and diversion of products – Coal transmission suffers from thefts.

④ Reduce pressure on highways – Dedicated corridors for logistics will reduce traffic on common highway.

Efficient logistics sector is being targeted by India – logistics sector is declared as an 'industry' – ensure availability of long term loans – National Logistics Policy – to make logistics expenses reach 14% of GDP

These steps will ensure success of Bharatmala Pariyojana as infrastructural development, investment on roadways will take place

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3. What do you understand by the term 'irrigation scheduling'? Bringing out the advantages provided by it, discuss the difficulties faced in applying it on a farm level. **(150 words) 10**

'सिंचाई निर्धारण (इरिगेशन शेड्यूलिंग)' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गए लाभों का वर्णन करते हुए, इसे खेत स्तर पर लागू करने के समक्ष आने वाली कठिनाइयों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Irrigation Scheduling is the new technique being promoted for water efficiency in agriculture sector. Irrigation scheduling will ensure that water is provided at the fields at a stipulated time. & Water will reach root of plants as per demand of crops.

Advantages of 'Irrigation Scheduling'

(i) Curb wastage of water - Water is as per needs.
↳ better alternative to flood irrigation, canal irrigation.
↳ groundwater table is not depleted

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(ii) Maintains soil fertility – Excess irrigation can cause soil erosion, nutrient loss

(iii) Better absorption of fertilisers – Water available as per need ensure, quicker absorption.
↳ nutra fertiliser is not carried by surface runoff. Thus contamination, eutrophication is avoided.

(iv) Soil does not turn saline as field is never overlogged.

Difficulties at farm level

(i) Lack of expertise – Irrigation scheduling requires knowledge to assess plant needs

(ii) Digital technology such as sensors, alarms for scheduling may not be available enough.

(iii) Application is small field – mostly rainfed is difficult (52% of India's field)

Irrigation scheduling may be deployed with support from government.

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4. While the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was touted as the largest crop insurance scheme globally in terms of farmer participation, various concerns have arisen since its implementation. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि, प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना को किसानों की भागीदारी के संदर्भ में वैश्विक स्तर पर सबसे बड़ी फसल बीमा योजना बताया गया था, तथापि इसके कार्यान्वयन के बाद कई चिंताएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

PMFBY or Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is an insurance scheme in which insurance is provided against crop failures. ~~Fa~~

Farmers are made to pay premium at subsidized rate for kharif, rabi and horticulture crops. Remaining premium is paid by Centre and State

Concerns with implementation

① PMFBY was earlier mandatory However, this provision has now been removed.

② Premium amount by farmers is not paid at time; many

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farmers lack bank accounts. Hence, insurance amount delivery becomes difficult.

(3) Third party insurance companies which need to pay insurance amount circumvent ~~to~~ the policy.

(4) Crop failure due to a number of reasons is not covered.

(5) Insurance amount is not received on time

(6) Government has cited very high rate of premium for certain crops.

The PMFBY is a novel initiative to reduce the risks associated with agriculture. However, timely deployment of funds and regulatory checks is needed.

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5. The Stockholm Conference commenced the contemporary "environmental era", which brought a paradigm shift in the environmental governance and set a tone for multi-lateral environmental regime. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
स्टॉकहोम कॉन्फ्रेंस ने समकालीन "पर्यावरण युग" की शुरुआत की, जो पर्यावरणीय गवर्नेंस में एक आदर्श बदलाव लाया और उसने बहु-आयामी पर्यावरणीय व्यवस्था के लिए एक दिशा प्रदान की। विवेचना कीजिए।

The Stockholm Conference of 1972 was the first major conference on global scale to discuss human actions, development and its effect on environment.

Stockholm Conference, 1972

① Creation of United Nations Environment Programme
↳ to monitor state of environment
↳ to suggest policy indiatives
↳ to seek collaboration of various countries.

② Anthropogenic factors that result in global warming

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greenhouse gas emission was discussed.

(3) The idea that development needs to include environmental repurcussion was set.

(4) Each country was held responsible for its actions. The government of various countries had to include climate conscious decisions in governance.

(5) It set tone for the future conferences on Environment. Eg. 1992, World Summit at Rio.

The Stockholm Conference was thus the harbinger of the environmental era.

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6. The world has witnessed a huge surge in climate-induced disasters, which are largely driven by anthropogenic factors. In this context, analyse the role of early warning systems in mitigating the impact of the disasters.
(150 words) 10

विश्व में जलवायु-प्रेरित आपदाओं में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है, जो बड़े पैमाने पर मानवजनित कारकों से प्रेरित हैं। इस संदर्भ में, आपदाओं के प्रभाव के शमन में पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणालियों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Climate change has resulted in climate extreme events. Variability in precipitation, winds and temperature alters natural system resulting in disasters

Climate - Induced Disasters -

① Increase in intensity of cyclones; more cyclones on Arabian coast has been attributed to climate change

② Rise in temperature in Europe 2022 has resulted in forest fires, floods in Italy.

③ Snow avalanches, glacial lake outburst is linked to melting of ice

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Such disasters are linked to anthropogenic factors such as greenhouse gas emission and release of particulate matter

Role of Early Warning Systems (EWS)

① Use of remote sensing — to map the nature of glacial lakes to predict outburst.

② Assessing the level of water in river to predict risk of flood

③ Soil quality can be assessed to account for moisture → This can reduce risk of crop failures

④ EWS is used at ocean floors to detect waves of Tsunamis and also wind speed to detect cyclones.

EWS is integrated with state wide area Network to send alerts to citizens. This enhances disaster preparedness.

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7. Critically examine the implications of leveraging technology in policing. (150 words) 10

पुलिस व्यवस्था (पुलिसिंग) में प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ उठाने के निहितार्थों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Policing system involves identification of criminals, tracking criminal cases and gathering evidence. In each step technology can be used to quicken the process and make it accurate.

Implications of leveraging technology in policing

① Better collaboration. The Crime and Criminal Tracking system has national database on FIR's registered. Helps various state police to identify criminals

② Gathering Evidence. Use of DNA technology makes evidence more conclusive; identification of criminals is easier.

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③ Monitoring - Use of CCTV cameras ensures effective surveillance

④ Maintain law and order - Online police services such as check on hate speech, online abuse keeps society peaceful at large.

Concerns

① Regular monitoring can invade privacy of citizens.

② Data collected may be prone to prejudice and stereotypes → may target a particular community

③ Rules regarding DNA technology has not been specified

④ Better training of police official to technology will be needed.

As Criminal laws are undergoing a major overhaul, police system also needs reforms to cater to modern-day issues

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8. How far do you agree with the view that climate change poses a threat to international peace and security? (150 words) 10

आप इस विचार से कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि जलवायु परिवर्तन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शांति और सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा है?

Climate change as per WMO includes all types of variability in winds, precipitation and temperature that exists for a decade or more

Climate change: Threat to international peace and security

① Issue of climate refugees :
- Climate change is causing mass displacement.
- climate refugees are not recognized under Refugee Convention

② Food insecurity — Climate change results in crop failures leading to hunger and inflation.
Eg. Locust attack, 2020 ~~was~~ in ~~ex~~ Africa was result of floods associated with climate change

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Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Disasters – Disasters that do not restrict to national boundaries cause risks to lives and assets.
Eg Forest fires in Europe, 2022

④ Water crises – Water availability is affected due to drought and water contamination
↳ Lead to wider unrest.

④ Health issues – Increase in temperature can affect the circulation of malaria, dengue

⑤ Diversion of funds – Funds may have to be diverted for climate related issues rather than addressing poverty, gender injustice.

Thus, climate change can reverse benefits achieved under Sustainable Development Goals

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9. What do you understand by a virtual private network (VPN)? Highlight its advantages and discuss the concerns posed by it. (150 words) 10

वर्चुअल प्राइवेट नेटवर्क (VPN) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके लाभों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इससे उत्पन्न चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Virtual Private Network is a closed network of few ~~copet~~ computers. Each computer in the network is connected to each other, may share data with a common server. However, any unauthorised access is denied.

Advantages

① Privacy is maintained - Only few computers are part of network.

② Faster connectivity - Latency is reduced.

③ Beneficial in an industrial or research setting to quickly collaborate and share

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(4) Resources can be pooled such as data storage capacity.

Concerns (1) Escape security checks - Data shared remains out of reach for security agencies

(2) Hacking of any one computer exposes entire VPN.

(3) VPNs are costly and cannot be employed on large scale currently.

(4) VPN spectrum may interfere with global spectrum - Interference can distort services.

VPN can improve productivity in workplaces. But security concerns need to be addressed.

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10. The discovery of the Higgs Boson at the Large Hadron Collider in CERN completed 10 years recently. In this context, discuss the role played by CERN in overall scientific development. **(150 words) 10**

सर्न (CERN) स्थित लार्ज हैड्रॉन कोलाइडर में हिग्स बोसोन की खोज को हाल ही में 10 वर्ष पूरे हो गए हैं। इस संदर्भ में, समग्र वैज्ञानिक विकास में सर्न द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Higgs Boson was discovered at Large Hadron Collider which provided evidence for what gives mass to the matter. It was a significant discovery to understand atomic structure.

Role played by CERN

CERN organisation is located in Switzerland

(i) It provided latest state of art techologies.

(ii) Collaboration of various countries through scientific

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experiments.

(iii) Funding for various research especially related to atomic science.

(iv) CERN has published thousand of journals, has many patents to it's name.

↳ This data is available to scientists across the world for further research

(v) CERN is also looking into understanding the four ~~funada~~ fundamental forces

(vi) It's also investing in nano-technology and quantum dots.

Thus, India with it's partnership with CERN can significantly boost scientific research.

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11. Highlighting the factors that affect the cropping pattern in India, discuss the need for modifying it in the context of the emerging agro-ecological concerns. (250 words) 15

भारत में फसल पद्धति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उभरती कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी चिंताओं के संदर्भ में इसे संशोधित करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Productivity of any crop mainly depends on the amount of sunlight and rainfall it receives. India with 127 agro-climatic zones has a diverse cropping pattern.

Factors affecting cropping pattern

① Sunlight – Crops in tropical zones of India require continuous sunlight. Eg. Tea, Coffee, Rubber in Kerala, Karnataka

② Precipitation – Water intensive crops like sugarcane, paddy

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require rainfall for growth..
Paddy in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab
Sugarcane in UP, Maharashtra

Man-made factors

(i) Irrigation facilities - allows growth of water intensive crops. Eg. Paddy in Punjab.

(ii) Cooperatives - attracts better marketing. Eg Sugarcane in South India

Topography

(i) Soil type - Black soil for cotton cultivation

(ii) Hilly areas - for tea plantation Eg. Darjeeling.

Thus, the cropping pattern of India shows great variation in both Kharif and Rabi season

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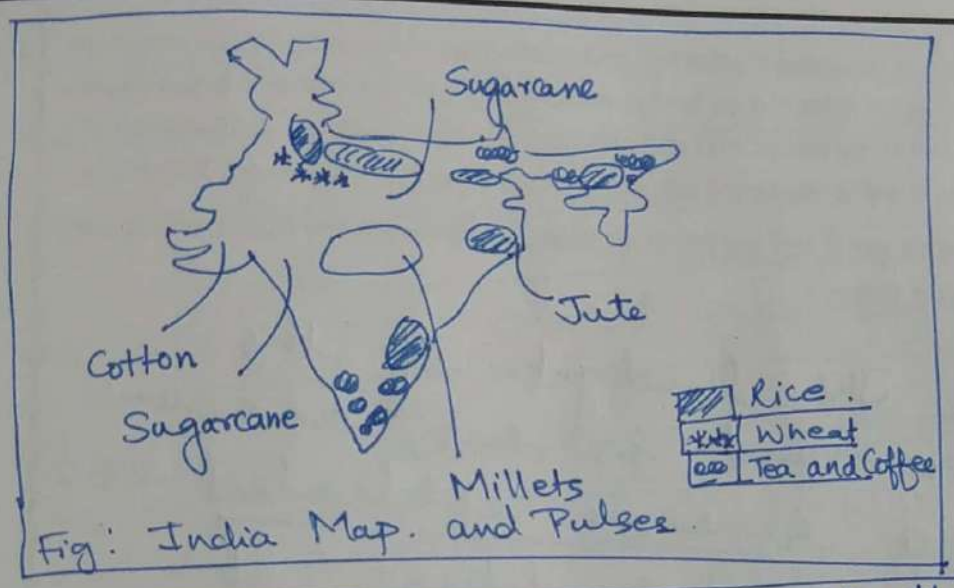

Fig: India Map.

Need to modify cropping patterns

① Water table depletion :- India is largest user of groundwater. Paddy has depleted groundwater in Punjab

② Decline in soil fertility - Monoculture makes soil devoid of nutrients

③ Food security - Promoting millets will ensure better nutrition.

④ Climate change - Exacerbates extreme events; Economic survey 2018 has quoted decline in Rabi and Kharif crops due to temperature change.

Thus, greater reliance to millets and pulses may address the current issues.

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12. While the budgetary reforms undertaken by the Central government in recent years have led to better management of government expenditure, there are some issues that still need redressal. Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ हाल के वर्षों में, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा किए गए बजटीय सुधारों के कारण सरकारी व्यय का बेहतर प्रबंधन संभव हुआ है, वहीं कुछ ऐसे भी मुद्दे विद्यमान हैं जिनका समाधान किया जाना अभी बाकी है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The budget of the government is an account of the revenue collected and intended expenditure. It's influential in assessing country's deficit and debt.

Budgetary reforms taken -

(i) Fiscal Responsibility Budgetary Management Act - Fiscal deficit to be maintained below 3% of GDP by 2023.
- Current deficit at about 0.8% of GDP.

(ii) Gender Budgeting - to allocate a specific amount for gender related ~~sche~~ issues in every scheme

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(iii) Creation of a separate defence account — non lapsable account for defence expenditure.

Issues that need redressal

(i) Impact assessment — Amount may be spent but it's impact on ground has not been effectively assessed.

(ii) Wasteful expenditure — Better targeting is needed.
Eg. As per Parliamentary Report, highest amount in POSHAN scheme went for advertising

(iii) Underutilization — In many schemes, amount allocated remains underutilized.
Funds are also diverted
Eg. Funds under Tribal Sub Plan

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(iv) Off budget borrowing
- Borrowings by Public Sector Undertaking is not reflected in budget.

(v) High revenue expenditure - due to subsidies, interest payments. Capital expenditure needs to be increased

To further address better management of government expenditure
(i) In detail discussion in Parliament (guillotine closure of way of demands must be stopped)
(ii) Convergence of various Centrally Sponsored and State schemes

Covid-19 has increased fiscal deficit to about 8% GDP. This can be reduced by better management

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13. For India to create a 'future ready' railway system, it must harness innovation and resource efficiency. Discuss the statement in the context of the measures enlisted in the National Rail Plan 2030. **(250 words) 15**

भारत को 'फ्यूचर रेडी' रेलवे प्रणाली के सृजन हेतु, नवाचार और संसाधन दक्षता का उपयोग करना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय रेल योजना 2030 में सूचीबद्ध उपायों के संदर्भ में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

The National Rail Plan 2030 envisions 'future ready' railway system that caters to the upcoming demands of the nation.

National Rail Plan 2030 -

(i) Increase private participation - for management of rail tracks, stations and running trains.
eg. Recent tender to IRCTC to run trains.

(ii) Electrification to be achieved by 2023 - Use of electricity electric power in all engines rather than coal power

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(iii) Decrease extra expenditure
- Expenditure for asset creation rather than in area of administration

(iv) Dedicated freight corridor
- To increase freight traffic by adding more trains, tracks

(v) Multimodal connectivity - Connecting railways to dry ports, transhipment points
eg. PM- Gati Shakti Plan

Need for innovation and resource efficiency

Innovation

(i) Use of light weight coaches
- to reduce power consumption
eg. Manufacture of Vande

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Bharat express needs to be expanded.

(ii) Use of Information and Communication Technology - to monitor running of trains and reduce accidents.

(iii) Better trains for transportation of goods - Cold storage in trains, well insulated train for coal transfer to avoid theft and pollution.

Resource Efficiency

(i) Operational expenditure in railways remains high
↳ Need to cut expenses on railways maintaining hospitals, Schools

(ii) Rationalisation of services.

(iii) Increase passenger fares and decrease freight fares.

Railways are a network to development. Hence, they need to be future ready.

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14. Discuss the significance of technology in the Indian agricultural sector. Also, state the challenges in realising its potential to improve agricultural efficiency and increase the income of the farmers. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कृषि दक्षता में सुधार और किसानों की आय बढ़ाने की इसकी क्षमता का उपयोग करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

The Indian Agriculture sector employs about 47% of the workforce yet it's contribution to GDP remains upto 20%. This makes use of Technology to enhance productivity essential.

Technology in Agriculture

① Communication Technology
— to disseminate weather reports
↳ ensure sowing ~~and~~ harvesting is as per monsoon season
↳ to reduce risk of crop failures.

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② Precision farming - use of sensors to assess optimum amount of water, fertilizer required
↳ reduces expenditure
↳ overexploitation of water, nutrients is avoided.
↳ groundwater is preserved, less contamination

③ Drip irrigation - Use of sprinklers to reduce water requirement

④ Mobile and online services - to deliver government benefits -
eg. Direct Benefit Transfer under PM - Kisan
Aadhar based Authentication for fertilizer purchase.
Use of Radio for weather reports

⑤ Transportation technology - For quick transfer and

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storage to avoid losses.
Eg. Krishi Udaan services.

Challenges associated

① Accessibility — Marginal farmers remain unaware of digital services. Digital literacy in rural areas is low.

② High cost technology - Drip irrigation requires expertise and maintenance cost.

③ Land fragmentation - 80% of farmers have less than 1 hectare of land. Large scale deployment of technology is not possible.

④ Credit unavailability - Credit is taken from local moneylenders, banks require collateral.

To deploy technology the government needs to enhance connectivity in villages. Training and using gram Panchayat may help.

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15. Despite the digital transformation in the Public Distribution System (PDS) in India, several challenges still remain. Elaborate. Also, suggest measures to address them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) में डिजिटल रूपांतरण के बावजूद, अभी भी अनेक चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इनके समाधान हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The Public Distribution system (PDS) is the largest such programme of world covering 67% of beneficiaries (75% rural and 50% urban). Food is distributed to priority households at subsidised rate.

Digital transformation in PDS

① Aadhar Enabled Authentication
↳ Identification using Aadhar on digital devices.
↳ ensures leakage can be avoided.

② Digital tracking - Distribution of ratio to loading of grains from FCI godown is tracked.

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③ One Nation - One Ration -
digital authentication has made ration availability possible in any state using same card.

④ Digital data of FCI godowns
→ to monitor state of grains and surplus.

Challenges in PDS -

① Poor infrastructure - Point of services for Aadhar authentication is still not available everywhere.
As per Reports, hunger related deaths were reported in Jharkhand as ratio was denied due to failure in authentication.

② Digital data is not comprehensive
- names of many ration card

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holders is missing.

(3) Use of digital wallet - Government is planning to introduce digital wallet to purchase ration. However, it is stuck in pilot mode

(4) Lack of choices - PDS offers only wheat, rice, pulses. locally grown grains are not available.

(5) Surplus at FCI godowns - Wastage and decay of grains as FCI godown has grains beyond capacity.

(6) PDS grain costs - ~~kept~~ sold at extremely low cost and has not been revised.

The PDS system needs to undergo modifications for better beneficiary-targeting. Digital technology can help in this aspect.

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16. Discuss the various concerns that exist with regard to fuel efficiency regulations for vehicles in India. Also, suggest the measures that can be taken in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वाहनों के लिए ईंधन दक्षता विनियमों के संबंध में विद्यमान विभिन्न चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Vehicular pollution is a major source of greenhouse gases emission. Government has introduced BS-VI standards to keep a check on pollution.

Concerns with fuel efficiency regulations -

(i) BS-VI compliant vehicles - BS-VI was made compulsory. However, enough cars with compliant engines were not available in market.

(ii) Ethanol blending - 20% of ethanol blending is to be achieved by 2025.

All types of vehicles are

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not compatible with ethanol blended fuel.

Ethanol blended fuel current lack standardisation.

(iii) Circumvention of regulations
- Regulations are not followed as regular checks are not in place.

(iv) State of vehicles – Vehicles more than 15 years old, poorly maintained run on roads.
↳ highly polluting.

(v) Fuel costs – 80% of fuel is imported by India. Better quality fuel with low sulphur is even more costly.

Measures to be taken

(i) Increase private sector participation – to commercialize

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sale of ethanol blended fuel and better quality fuel.
↳ competition will also cut down the cost.

(ii) National Scrapping Policy – Effective implementation so that polluting, old vehicles ~~a~~ receive incentives on scrapping

(iii) Regular checks at petrol pumps

(iv) Promote electric vehicles – They are ~~en~~ more sustainable

(v) ~~Alternate sources~~ Research and development – Patent rights on blended fuels
Eg. Hydrogen blended CNG is ~~has~~ patenterded.

To achieve Paris-Climatic goals, fuel efficiency is necessary. Hence, better regulatory mechanism and commercialization of blended fuel will be useful.

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17. Urban fire is becoming a serious cause of concern in Indian cities. In this context, highlight the major causes behind urban fires in India. What steps can be taken to build robust fire resilience in Indian cities? **(250 words) 15**

शहरी आग (अर्बन फायर) भारतीय शहरों में चिंता का एक गंभीर कारण बनती जा रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी आग के प्रमुख कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारतीय शहरों में मजबूत अग्नि रोधी क्षमता के निर्माण हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Uphaar cinema tragedy was a result of urban fire. In 2020, a coaching centre in Surat had fire outbreak. Similarly during Covid-19, hospitals in Maharashtra suffered from fire outbreak.

Causes behind Urban fires-

(i) High density settlement- Urban areas are packed with building. Even a small fire can spread and engulf large areas.

(ii) Construction of buildings is faulty - low quality electric

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circuits are used, no fire extinguishers or exit stairs
↳ violation of Building Code Rules.

(iii) Fires in hospitals - Supply of Oxygen especially in ICU rooms multiplies risks of fire outbreaks.

(iv) Poor quality standards in factory - Factories handling explosives, inflammables ~~are~~ do not follow required norms

(v) Poorly maintained fire fighting services - Citizens are not aware of fire drills.
- fire trucks, water canons are not available in sufficient quantity.

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Measures to be taken — ① Role of Urban municipal bodies — As per 15th Finance Commission municipal bodies should be responsible; should be provided with dedicated funds.

② Proper Standard of Operating Procedure for fire outbreaks

③ National Building Code - to be implemented by all buildings, use of fire resitant materials, fire extinguishers.
↳ Rating the buildings as per fire preparedness

④ Use of Control and Command Centre under Smart cities
↳ to identify fire outbreaks and direct fire trucks to take shortest route.

As urbanization in India is set to increase from 33% urban population, urban fire preparedness is needed.

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18. Drones in border areas present a serious threat for border management in India. Elaborate. Also, discuss the different measures taken to regulate the use of drones in India. (250 words) 15

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में ड्रोन, भारत में सीमा प्रबंधन के समक्ष एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करते हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में ड्रोन के उपयोग को विनियमित करने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Drones are unmanned aerial vehicles. They can be used for delivery of products, surveying and mapping. It's use by anti social actors poses severe threats.

Drones : A security threat

(1) Easily available and identity of user is guarded - Drones can be used by criminals, terrorists by keeping their identity secret.

(2) Tracking is difficult - Drones fly at low height; RADARs are not able to detect them.

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(3) Drones for delivery of weapons - cross border smuggling has been reported. Eg. Drones were used to deliver arms at Punjab border.

(5) Drones to wage attacks and explosions :- At Pathankot air base, drones were used in explosions.

(6) Surveillance - Drones can be used for mapping and clicking images.
↳ position of critical infrastructure may be identified

Thus, drones are a security threat and increasingly becoming a part of hybrid warfare.

Measures taken — (1) Regulations

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↳ Drones need registeration and permit of Director of Civil Aviation

↳ Digital Sky Platform - drones need to register before operation

↳ Limit to amount of delivery that can be done on drones.

② Policy on Rogue Drones by military.

↳ use of jammers to cut communication, lasers to destroy.

↳ import of technology from Israel to counter drones.

↳ SMASHER - technology for drone destruction.

③ DRDO is developing equipment against Drones that will track and destroy it.

Border Management needs to inculcate latest state of art technologies to address new challenges

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19. Despite a global framework to prevent weaponization of space, it has been increasing in the recent times. Discuss. Also, give an account of the implications of space weaponization. **(250 words) 15**

अंतरिक्ष के शस्त्रीकरण को रोकने के लिए एक वैश्विक ढांचा होने के बावजूद, हाल के दिनों में इसमें वृद्धि हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, अंतरिक्ष के शस्त्रीकरण के निहितार्थों का विवरण दीजिए।

Space weaponization means use of space in warfare. It includes sending of elements that can destroy nation and it's assets over space.

Space weaponization in recent time

① ~~Use of~~ Anti - Satellite Testing
- Performed by USA, China, India.
- Anti-satellites can target and destroy a satellite

② Payload with surveillance tools — satellites can be used to monitor and target critical infrastructure

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③ Disruption of communication
- Satellites that control communication may be targeted to affect a nation.

④ Ballistic missiles - Use space technology for their launch and guided trajectory. Available with USA, Russia, India.

Thus, space arms race has been noted.

Reasons - ① The Space Treaty only controls weapons of mass destruction from reaching space

② Liability in case of destruction of other nation space assets is not effectively enforced.

③ Growing competition and conflict in international affairs
Eg. China - USA competition

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Thus, global framework has not been sufficient.

Implications of Space Weaponization

① Against the ~~spirit~~ spirit of global common – Space is to be used by all countries for global development; space weaponization negates the idea.

② Space debris – Use of anti satellites may create more debris which hinders other satellites

③ It may hamper essential communication services by ~~has~~ targeting satellites.

↳ Space warfare has ~~not~~ no set rules

④ Research in areas of disaster prediction, weather prediction will take a backseat..

Space weaponization can result in asymmetrical warfare causing grave loss to human civilization

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20. What do you understand by a bio-economy? Highlight the role that the National Biotechnology Development Strategy 2021-2025 can play in creating a robust bio-economy in India. **(250 words) 15**

बायो-इकोनॉमी (जैव-अर्थव्यवस्था) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में एक मजबूत बायो-इकोनॉमी के सृजन में राष्ट्रीय जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विकास रणनीति 2021-2025 द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Bio-economy is the use of biological resources to spur the economy of the nation. It involves the use of biotechnology which manipulates biological matter for various applications that make human lives better.

India is promoting bio-economy as a means to reach the goal of $5 trillion economy by 2024. It would involve the use of biotechnology in the areas of medicine, agriculture and manufacturing

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National Biotechnology Development Strategy - 2021-25

(i) Create a common platform for convergence of ideas from industries, institutions and research.
↳ construction of labs, creating Centre of Excellence

(ii) Human Resource Development
- Promoting biotechnology as a field of study

(iii) Creation of national fund - to finance research projects

(iv) Ease of regulation - Easy clearance for labs, research organisations

(v) Database availability - Create a national database on

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genotypes freely available to all

(vi) International Collaboration
- Adopt best practices -
Eg. Tissue culture technology from Israel.

Thus, the new strategy is set to address the financing, regulatory aspects of biotechnology.

This will promote the application of biotechnology in ① medicine — production of insulin

② waste management - bio remediation

③ bio-fuel - use of algae.

Thus, marketing of such products can increase the revenue of India and promote bio-economy

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

Name of Candidate	ZUFISHAN HAQUE		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1361130
Center	ONLINE	Date	14/08/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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9	10	
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11	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. The Cholas are inextricably linked with the zenith of Dravidian art and architecture. Comment. **(150 words) 10**
चोल द्रविड़ कला और स्थापत्य की पराकाष्ठा से अनन्य रूप से संबद्ध हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Dravidian Art of temple architecture began with the Pallavas (6-9th century AD) but acquired its mature form under Cholas (11th century AD).

Dravidian Art-Architecture under Cholas

① Towering Vimanas - The size of Vimanas increased to give a majestic aura.

Eg. Brihadeswara Temple, Tanjore is the largest temple of India

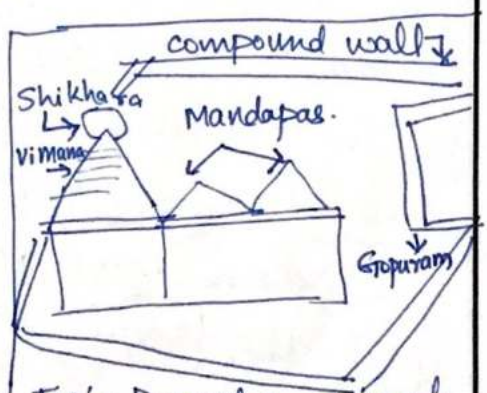

Fig:- Dravidian Temple

② Gopurams — an important feature under the

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Cholas, some gopurams were even bigger than the Vimanas.

(3) Equisitely sculpted — The pillars were ornate with sculptures and engravings.
The Dwarpalas with fierce gesture were found in all Dravidian temples.

(4) Bronze Art _ Bronze sculpture especially of Natraja in temples reached its excellence.

(5) ~~Potrait Scul~~ Frescos — The temple had wall art with stories from mythology.

The Living Chola Temples which include Brihadeshwara Temple, Tanjore; Airateshwara Temple and Gangaikondapuram Temple are part of UNESCO heritage. This is a proof of the Zenith of Dravid Art and Architecture

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2. Among the major legacies of the Indian freedom movement, civil liberties formed an important one. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की प्रमुख विरासतों में, नागरिक स्वतंत्रता ने एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Indian freedom movement which led to the birth of nationalism also supported the idea that it's citizens enjoy freedom of political and civil rights.

Struggle for civil liberties

① Freedom of Press — This was demanded from early 19th century by Raja Ram Mohun Roy.

Continued to be a major demand of freedom struggle with Bal Gangadhar Tilak being charged of sedition and imprisoned twice over writing in newspaper.

② Equality before law - The national

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leaders demanded equality in court orders and punishments. Demands that provisions like Europeans being tried by Europeans be removed was made. (Ilbert Bill Controversy)

(3) Right to Education — Freedom struggle also saw demands to promote education. Schools for girls were opened.

(4) Against bonded labour and exploitation — Condition of planted workers and labor factory workers was highlighted (Passage of Factory Act 1891).

(5) Fight against untouchability — Gandhiji highlighted the cause of Harijans, Indian National Congress organised constructive works, Temple Entry Movement.

Thus, the Indian freedom movement laid the bedrock for civil liberties that continue to inspire citizens today

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3. The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 in many ways set the ground for the scramble in Africa. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

1884-85 के बर्लिन सम्मेलन ने विभिन्न प्रकार से अफ्रीका में विभाजन का आधार तैयार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

After the abolition of slavery in 1833, the imperial powers decided to expand their foothold in Africa and started entering into the interiors of Africa. This led to the Berlin Conference of 1884-85 where major powers decided to mark their zone of influence in Africa.

Berlin Conference

① Britain, ~~Germany~~ ~~Austria Hungary~~ Germany, France were part of the Conference.

→ France controlled areas of Congo Basin.

→ Germany was given area

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in North and Western Africa.
→ Britain had control over areas in Southern and Eastern Africa.
→ Italy controlled areas near Horn of Africa

(2) The major powers decided that rivalry-war had to be avoided at all cost. All agreement were to be made peacefully.

(3) No African country was part of the meeting.

(4) Paper Partition - The countries were partioned on paper first, and only later the conquest took place.

This suggested the Scramble for Africa evident from the fact that 30% of countries in Africa have straight borders - a result of Berlin conference.

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4. What is a cloudburst and what are its effects? Why are they more frequent in the Himalayan region? **(150 words) 10**
बादल फटना क्या है और इसके क्या प्रभाव हैं? हिमालयी क्षेत्र में इनकी आवृत्ति अधिक क्यों है?

As per India Meteorological department, a cloud burst is a event in which the rainfall exceeds 10 cm/hour over an area of 20 - 30 km

A cloudburst is a result of intensified localized rainfall. It is a result of intense heating resulting in rise of convection currents and rainfall.

Effects
① Intense rainfall - causes damage to life, property, crop failures.
② Flash floods — Trigger floods. Eg. Kedarnath cloudburst, 2013
③ Landslides, Avalanches - Rainfall

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can weaken the debris and soil

(i) Glacial lake outburst — Rainfall may break moraine damming cause glacial lake outburst.

Eg. Such cloudburst also have effects on the economy. They affect tourism sector and development projects in the region.

Cloudburst are frequent in Himalayan region

(1) Orographic lift — The moisture laden wind due to mountains are lifted leading to vertical development of clouds.

(2) Terrain — The slopes offer greater surface area for heating and are heated for longer period of time. Such features lead to intense heating and thus clouds formed with large moisture cause cloudburst.

The effects of cloudburst may be minimized by mapping water bodies and quick rehabilitation

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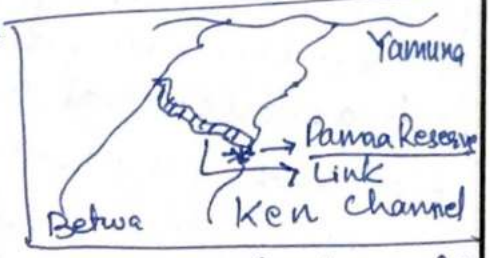
5. Despite its potential, there are several challenges in the implementation of the Ken-Betwa Link Project. Discuss. (150 words) 10

केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना की क्षमता के बावजूद, इसके कार्यान्वयन में अनेक चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Interlinking of River Water Project seeks to redistribute the river water between different river basins to reduce events of drought and better water management.

Ken - Betwa Link Project

The water from Ken will be transferred to Betwa.



① Reduce the chances of drought in Bundelkhand region

② Promote agriculture with better irrigation practices

③ Construction of Daudhan Dam canals will ensure better

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management of water.
(4) Promote employment options
(5) Serve as a framework for other link projects.

Challenges

(1) Land submergence — Construction of land will submerge land — an abode of tribal communities
(2) Affect Panna tiger reserve and ~~other~~ biodiversity.
(3) Infrastructural and maintenance costs are high and investments remain delayed.
(4) Sustainability of link project is not guaranteed as river may change it's course.
(5) The link project alone is not a solution to water management. It should be accompanied with other practices like rainwater harvesting & bio-remediation.

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6. Identify the issues related to production and supply of coal in India. How can these issues be addressed? **(150 words) 10**
भारत में कोयले के उत्पादन और आपूर्ति से संबंधित मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

India has the 5th largest coal reserve in India yet it is an importer of coal. This is attributed to production and supply issues.

Issues

① Obsolete Technology - Coal fields do not invest in the latest technologies → production remains limited.

② Lack of private participation → Reduces efficiency.

③ Poor quality → Coal produces has high moisture making it brittle, high ash content also makes it unfit for industrial use.

④ Land acquisition for coal mining faces hurdles

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(5) Transportation costs are high as rail network is used.
(6) Coal thefts also add to losses

Addressing the issues

(1) The Mineral and Mining laws Act and ~~Coal~~ Mining rules has allowed 100% FDI in coal mining
→ Ended captive measure provision
(2) Foreign investment will bring better technology.
(3) Use of conveyor belt for transportation
(4) SHAKTI - Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyla Transparently in India — for auctioning coal to power producers.
(5) Renewable resource - Use of solar energy, coal bed methane to reduce coal usage.
The use of coal needs to be sustainable to address our energy needs & ecological needs

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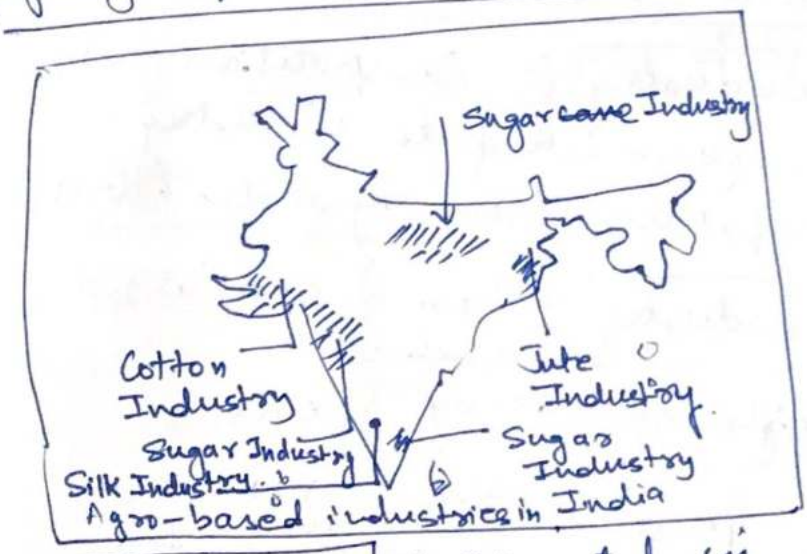
7. Present the geographical distribution of agro-based industries in India and discuss the challenges faced by them. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण को प्रस्तुत कीजिए और उनके समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The agro-based industries use agricultural products as raw materials. After processing the products are market-ready.

Geographical distribution



Cotton Industry - located in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu.

Challenges - (1) Decentralized nature ↓ affects quality of fabric produced.

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(2) Handloom industries are less efficient.
(3) Fluctuation in cotton price

Sugar Industry (1) High Fixed Remuneration Price makes industry unprofitable
(2) Diversion of sugar molasses for ethanol production
(3) Rising dues of mills!

Jute Industry (1) Competition from Bangladesh jute industry
(2) Competition from synthetic fibres

Silk Industry (1) Lack of specialized workers
(2) High operating costs.

Most of the agro based industry are unorganised. The workers do not have social security. Production remains stagnated with low investment and credit options. Better skilling and use of latest technology can improve productivity and percapita income

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8. The caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
जाति व्यवस्था भारत में निर्धनता और असमानता के प्रमुख चालकों में से एक बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Caste system is a unique feature of Indian society. It places ~~so~~ civic and religious disabilities and practices such as untouchability are in stark opposition to equality

Caste system in present India

Caste system still leads to poverty and inequality.

① The Scheduled Castes have a higher percentage of people under poverty than national average.

② Most of the lower castes are employed as labourers in farms or factories.

③ Representation in institutions

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like IIT, IIM is less than 4%.

(4) Cases of Tuberculosis, diarrhoea is more common among lower castes.

(5) The National Commission on Scheduled Castes has reported an increase in crimes against Scheduled Castes.

↳ Cases of trafficking of girls and abuse are higher among SCs

(6) Incidents such as lynching, SC students made to sit on floor, SC Sarpanch' not given due respect are still reported.

All these instances point to the fact that inequality in all aspects - economically, socially and politically still persists.

Denial of equal opportunity in health and education pushes lower caste further in poverty.

Discrimination as per caste system is against Article 14, 19 and must be ended.

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9. Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them. (150 words) 10
भारत में घरेलू कामगारों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन्हें सशक्त बनाने हेतु किये जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Domestic workers primarily women form an important part of workforce and contribute directly and indirectly to nation's Gross Domestic Product

Issues faced:

① Unorganised nature of job — Domestic workers do not enjoy job security, insurance or social security.

② Exploitation — Many workers are employed on meagre wages

3 Timely leave is not granted.

③ ~~Abusive~~ Incidents of abuse — Women employed as domestic workers are vulnerable. No platform to raise voice against sexual abuse is available.

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(4) Lack of support from government
- Government does not have data on the number of domestic workers. Many services are hence not available to workers

Measures to be taken

(1) Social Security Code 2020
Domestic workers have been included under the Social Security Code.
↳ ensure social protection through provident fund, insurance
(2) Provision of schemes like Ayushman Bharat, enrollment under Ration scheme will reduce out of pocket expenditure
(3) National database and registration of all domestic workers. National union to raise demands.

The domestic workers contribute to female labour force participation rate. Empowering domestic workers is also a means of achieving gender equity.

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10. Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India. **(150 words) 10**

जनसंख्या नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों के गहन लैंगिक प्रभाव को देखते हुए, भारत में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण उपायों के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The population control program in India targets to reduce the fertility rate of women to replacement level of 2.2 per woman.

Gendered population control measures

Schemes are designed targeting women to achieve population control.

① Late marriage of girls and spacing between child birth is promoted. These schemes are delivered to women.

② Pregnancy control pills are popularised by Aaganwadi workers among women.

Gendered impact of population control

① Places burden of population control on women.

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(2) Female foeticide – Pressure to retain small family size in a patriarchal family means that illegal steps of female foeticide is practiced.

(3) Health issues – Women undergo unsafe abortions, tubectomy which degrades their health.

Need to change current population control measures.

(1) Long lasting impact – When both male and female are targeted for population control, the results are ~~to~~ more effective.

(2) Gender equity – It is a step towards equality between males and females.

(3) Better health – Promotion of contraceptives like condom among men also helps to reduce risk of sexual diseases.

A comprehensive solution to population control is a means to achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

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11. Examine the impact of the Sramana tradition on the Vedic religion and its relation with the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects.

(250 words) 15

श्रमण परंपरा के वैदिक धर्म पर प्रभाव और जैन, बौद्ध तथा आजीवक संप्रदायों के उद्भव के साथ इसके संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Sramana tradition emerged in the 6th century BC in ancient India. It was a response to the Vedic tradition. Instead of reliance on rituals and vedic texts, it promoted an ascetic and simplistic life

Impact of the Sramana tradition

① Declined the monopoly of Brahmins over religious traditions — As rituals and Vedic texts were given less importance, Brahmins lost their influence.

② Acceptance of Sramana tradition by Kings (Khsatriyas) — Sramana tradition provided an opportunity

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to Kshatriyas to challenge authority of Brahmins.

③ Change in political system

Chandragupta Maurya adopted Ajivika sect and Asoka adopted Buddhism who promoted peace.

Hence, Vedic religion lost patronization of rulers.

④ Acceptance of different sections of society → Women and people of lower castes were also able to practice Sramana tradition

⑤ Rise of Vaishyas – Opposition to cow sacrifice and peace in state provided boost to trade and agriculture; hence Vaishyas rose to prominence.

Emergence of Jainism

It arose in 5th century BC;

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popularised by Vardhaman Mahavira.
- He denounced sacrifices, rituals and gave the 5 anuvratas - Asteya (not to steal), Satya, Aparigraha (non-possession) Ahimsa (non-violence) and celibacy

Emergence of Buddhism
- by Gautama Buddha (5th century BC)
- vehemently attacked caste system; did not believe in existence of God.

Emergence of Ajivika sect
- popularised by Makkali Kosala
- believed in destiny or fatalism

Emergence of all these traditions brought reforms in Vedic religion changing its earlier rigid structure.

The emergence of new religions and changes in Vedic religion gave birth to the Indian Civilization of today

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12. Shed light on the use of symbols and symbolic language by Mahatma Gandhi for both, integrating masses into the National Movement and against social evils. **(250 words) 15**

महात्मा गांधी द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में जनता को लामबद्ध करने हेतु और सामाजिक बुराइयों के विरुद्ध, दोनों के लिए किए गए प्रतीकों और प्रतीकात्मक भाषा के उपयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए।

. The entry of Mahatma Gandhi into the freedom struggle ~~in~~ after 1915 brought change in the course of struggle as the movement became a mass movement.

Use of symbols and symbolic language

Gandhiji was aware that the masses had limited capacity to fight against an oppressive state.

Hence, he devised methods through which everyone could participate and at the same time there could be reforms within the society itself.

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① Use of Khadi

It symbolised self-reliance and taking pride in onself. Gandhiji donned a loin-cloth later to associate himself with the masses.

The masses gave up wearing British clothes and Congress leaders as well as farmers wore Khadi.

② Use of Charkha

It symbolised the value of labour. It integrated the masses as all were urged to do their work themselves.

③ Boycott of goods from foreign

Burning of foreign cloths, picketing of liquor shops saw participation of youth, women in large numbers.

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(4) Hunger-strike, fasts.
Gandhiji kept fasts against prevailing injustice. Eg. fast to support cause of Ahmedabad mill workers, fast against Communal award, communal riots
This highlighted issues and urged authorities to take favourable action and made the masses shed evil practices of violence and inequality.

(5) Cleaning of toilets - Gandhiji himself cleaned toilets to send across the message that it was a job of dignity. This helped reduce the labour faced by Dalits.

However, Rabindranath Tagore opposed such symbolic ways such as use of charkha and boycott and instead focussed on driving the message of brotherhood. Nevertheless, such actions helped unite the people against British and promoted nationalism

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13. Giving a brief overview of the three Carnatic Wars, discuss the factors that led to the success of the British against the French in the struggle for control over India. **(250 words) 15**

तीन कर्नाटक युद्धों का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण भारत पर नियंत्रण के लिए संघर्ष में फ्रांसीसियों के विरुद्ध अंग्रेजों को सफलता प्राप्त हुई।

The three Carnatic Wars though a fight between the local rulers to acquire throne became a battleground of Anglo-French rivalry

Ist Carnatic War — The French supported the Nawab to depose the sitting ruler. In return the Nawab rewarded the French with territory and money.

IInd Carnatic War - The English learnt the art of exploiting the rivalry in royal circles to weaken the Nawab in power. In the battle the Nawab was

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supported by French, however lost to the English army.

III rd Carnatic War – It was decisive in establishing the dominance of English over the French.

The Battle of Wandiwash led to the defeat of French and they lost control over India.

Factors that resulted in British success

(1) Lesser political interference – The British East India Company managed its administrative operations and political ambitions without much direction from England.

The French Company was placed under control of French

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government and had less autonomy.

(2) Stability in England - The England government was stable while French government regularly dealt with revolts.
Such disturbance affected easy flow of goods and money for the French company.

(3) Naval power and better market in England - England with it's naval superiority had access to markets across world. It could easily transport raw material, slaves and cotton products and hence was making more profits.

(4) Able generals and soldiers - The English army was under control of generals like Clive, Hector Munro who promised success.
The French's loss of control over India meant that they focused over regions of Indo-China.

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14. Provide an account of the issues that led to a crisis in Punjab in the 1980s. Also, discuss the roadmap to peace that was eventually adopted. **(250 words) 15**

1980 के दशक में पंजाब में संकट उत्पन्न करने वाले मुद्दों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, शांति स्थापना की उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसे अंततः अपनाया गया था।

The period of post-independence saw some major struggles over linguistic and religious identity, one of the most prominent being the crisis in Punjab

Issues leading to Punjab crisis

① Punjab as a state separate from Haryana was established in 1966. However, all the aspirations and demands were not met.

② Rise of Shiromani Akali Dal which promoted regional identity over national identity.

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(3) Economic crisis as agricultural productivity declined also led to unrest.

(4) Issues over adoption of Punjabi language officially.

(5) Support from non-state actors – Pakistan supported separatist tendencies amongst Indians and insurgency movement. Funding came from foreign countries to destabilise Punjab.

~~The culmination of crisis~~

(6) Anandpur Resolution, 1980

The Anandpur Resolution proposed Punjab as a state for Sikhs.

The culmination of the crisis led to major security

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issue and activities of leaders like Bhindarwale was an attack on sovereignty of India

Roadmap to peace

It was adopted during the ~~reign of~~ Rajiv Gandhi government (1985-1990).

1. It agreed to look into the regional issues of Punjab, promised development of the state of Punjab. However, strict action against miscreants who hampered peace was taken.
2. Wider representation of political parties in state election also ensured voices of all were heard.

The resolution of crisis in Punjab was a demonstration of resilience of India as a nation and a reminder to ensure that unity remains preserved

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15. Give a brief account of the distribution of installed capacity of solar power in India. Highlighting the challenges in proper utilisation of solar energy, mention the steps taken by the government to promote it in India. **(250words) 15**

भारत में सौर ऊर्जा की संस्थापित क्षमता के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। सौर ऊर्जा के उचित उपयोग में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसे बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India is ~~the~~ ranked fifth in the world in terms of the total installed capacity of solar power.

Distribution of Installed capacity

Recently, India has crossed 50GW in terms of installed capacity.

① Gujarat - As a tropical country it has high potential. Mega Solar Park, in Gujarat

② Rajasthan

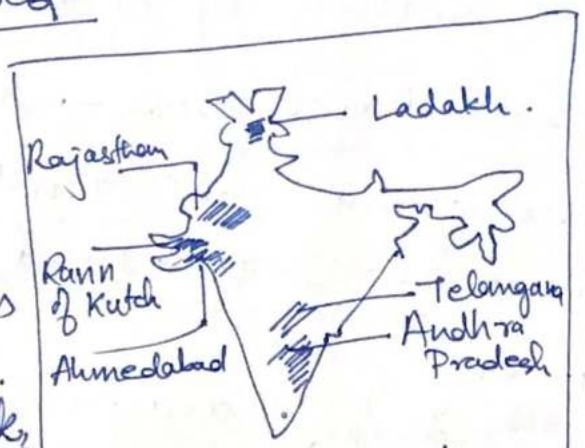

Fig: Major areas with solar energy Production

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Arid areas provide enough land for solar power generation

③ Ladakh - Cold desert area is suitable for solar power generation

④ One of Asia's largest - solar park has come up in Rewa, Madhya Pradesh

⑤ Andhra Pradesh and Telangana - Floating solar parks..
eg. in Ramagundam

Challenges in utilisation of solar energy

① Land acquisition issues - Hinders the setting up of solar parks

② Solar panel issues - Solar panel from Vietnam imposes about 15% safeguard duty raising cost.
India's manufacturing capacity of panel is not able to meet the demand.

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(3) Low tariffs - Reverse auctioning of power prices has made solar power unfeasible.
↳ lowered investments by private companies, banks have reduced giving loans

(4) Maintenance costs like Costs of maintaining solar panels, ~~and~~ required skill set ~~as~~ of individuals.

(5) Not stable - climatic conditions change, hence solar power does not offer stable grid

Steps taken by government

(1) National Solar Mission

60GW (producers)
- (a) Setting floating solar parks.
- (b) Priority sector lending
- (c) Mega Solar Parks and Solar Hybrid Parks

40 GW (rooftop solar)
- (a) SRISTI scheme (provides incentives)
- (b) Surya Mitra (individuals to help in installation and maintenance)
- (c) Gross Metering (for better price)

India has also started International Solar Alliance to promote 1000GW solar energy across world.

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16. Post-drift theories based on ocean floor mapping provided new dimensions to the study of distribution of oceans and continents. Elaborate.

(250 words) 15

महासागरीय-अधस्तल के मानचित्रण पर आधारित उत्तरवर्ती प्रवाह सिद्धांत ने महासागरों और महाद्वीपों के वितरण के अध्ययन को नए आयाम प्रदान किए हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Continental Drift Theory by Alfred Wegner in 1920 was the first attempt to understand the origin and positions of continents and oceans.

Continental Drift Theory – The world had a single mass Pangaea surrounded by a mega ocean Panthalassa. Around 200 million years ago it broke into smaller continents which drifted under influence of tidal force and polar fleeing force

Post-Drift Theories

* Ocean floor mapping discarded the Continental Drift theory through:

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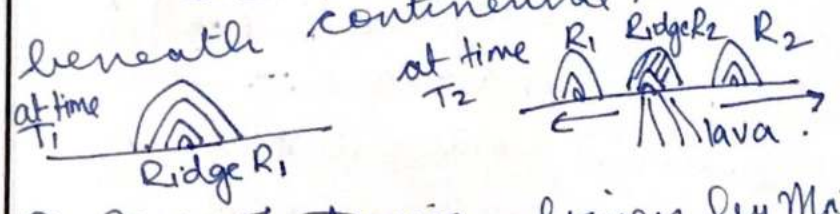
① Palaeomagnetism – The magnetic properties of rocks on ocean floor revealed that
— rocks on either side of mid oceanic ridges had similar properties

② Age of oceanic crust – Oceanic crust nowhere was more than 200 million years old while continent were upto 3900 million years old.

Theories

① Sea floor Spreading – Given by Hess. It said that at mid ocean ridges lava emerged from interior of Earth. This pushed the existing ridges away as sea floor spread.
The sea floor then subducted beneath continental crust.



② Plate Tectonics – Given by McKenzie

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Morgan and Parker. - It said that the crust is divided into continental and oceanic plate which move over the asthenosphere. The asthenosphere is in softened state and plates drag over it.

③ Super Continental Hypothesis - By Tuzo Wilson.

It states that accumulation of heat in certain areas (hotspots) creates faults in continent.

↓

creates a rift valley

↓

lava emerges and cools - birth of ocean floor.

↓

sea spreads and subducts.

↓

continents come closer.

All these theories together have helped in understanding the distribution of continents and oceans. Further, ocean mapping may reveal more information

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Explain the phenomenon of heat waves. Also, enumerate the conditions favourable for the development of heat waves in India and their associated health impacts. **(250 words) 15**

हीट वेव्स की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में हीट वेव्स के विकास के लिए अनुकूल परिस्थितियों और उनसे संबद्ध स्वास्थ्य प्रभावों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Heat waves are condition observed during the summer season when temperature of the region becomes abnormally high accompanied by hot winds and dry climate

Conditions of heat wave.

① Temperature above 45°C in any region is a heat wave

② Alteration in temperature by more than 5°C from average normal condition is heat wave

③ Associated with severe heating of Earth, loss of vegetation and drop in rainfall.

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Conditions that lead to heat waves

① Change in monsoon pattern - Late arrival of monsoon prolongs summer season leading to heat wave.

② Change in atmospheric condition
Sub tropical westerly jet over North India intensifies winds like loo.

③ Urban heat island effect - It means temperature in urban areas is 1-2°C higher than rural areas.
↳ due to concretization which absorbs more heat and high buildings which offer more absorption of heat.
Such areas are prone to heat waves.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Anthropogenic activities –
Deforestation alters rainfall cycle and devoids areas of natural shade.
Pollutants absorbs more heat and lower albedo.

Health Impacts

(1) Heat stroke, nausea and deaths in severe cases.
(2) Dehydration and mineral loss
(3) Prolonged sun exposure has been linked to skin cancer.
(4) Crop failures lead to food insecurity during heatwave
└ leads to malnutrition
(5) Prevalence of infectious and communicable diseases.

The National Disaster Management Guidelines have been issued against heat waves. Further, warning during heatwaves are broadcasted. Green methods need to be adopted for long term respite.

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18. Providing an account of distribution of rainforests across the world, mention their key characteristics. Also highlight the threats that are being faced by tropical rainforests. **(250 words) 15**

विश्व भर में वर्षावनों के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, उनकी प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षावनों द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे खतरों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Rainforests are mega biodiverse regions of the world. With their huge collection of flora and fauna they provide natural products and regulate ecosystem services.

Distribution of rainforests

Rainforests of the world

Rainforests are located near

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the equatorial region of the world

Characteristics

1. High rainfall; above 250cm
2. Temperature shows little variation throughout the year, 18-20°C.
3. Layered vegetation that is trees of different heights, bushes and shrubs are found so that each can receive sunlight
4. Torrential rainfall, preferably in morning.
5. Hot and humid climate
6. The abundance of species especially the different types of trees found makes commercial exploitation of any one ~~species~~ tree difficult

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Threats faced by rainforests -

① Deforestation — Rainforests are being cleared for mining
Eg. In Brazil

② Encroachment - Urbanization and development is causing large scale loss -

③ Poaching and illegal cutting of trees — ~~yes~~ threatens the endangered species -

④ Forest fires - Heat wave conditions are causing large scale forest fires.
Eg. Forest fires in Amazon forest 2020

⑤ Climate change - Leading to climate extreme events like floods, cyclones.

⑥ Pollution - Affects the productivity of rainforests, threatens the fauna

The tropical rainforests are lungs of the Earth' and their conservation is necessary for preservation of human life.

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19. Indian cities are not only mimicking the social and cultural structures of inequality and exclusion found in rural areas but are also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय शहर न केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली असमानता और बहिष्करण की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संरचनाओं की नकल कर रहे हैं, बल्कि भविष्य के संघर्षों के लिए दोषपूर्ण स्थिति का भी निर्माण कर रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar supported city life as he believed that villages were entrenched with inequality. However, the current scenario reveals that city life too is facing issues of economic inequality, social exclusion and undouchability

Inequality and Exclusion in Rural Areas.

① Caste system - More rigid in rural areas

Inter-caste marriages are denounced in caste panchayats. The entire family is often banished from village.

② Civic and religious disabilities —

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Lower caste is not allowed to use village ponds, denied entry in temples.

③ Land holding pattern – Land is held mainly by uppercaste while lower caste work as labourers.

④ Dominant caste – Certain caste groups enjoy political power, own economic activities in village.

Eg. Lingayats in Karnataka.

Inequality and Exclusion in Urban Areas.

① Settlement pattern – The migrants occupy the outer areas of city.

No proper civic amenities for people of lower class.

② Restrictions in commensality – Reduced interaction between higher class, caste people and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

lower class, caste people.
Lower castes may live in areas such that interaction with higher caste is limited.

(3) Restriction in inter-caste marriages – Reports of honour killing are also reported from Uttar

(4) Caste lobbying groups – Such groups ~~promote~~ ensure employment in factories is provided to their caste groups.

(5) Cultural differences – Each caste group assert their identity by celebrating different festivals.

Future Conflicts

(1) Widening of tension between different caste groups – can lead to violence. Eg – Bhima-Koregaon

(2) Communal conflicts – As each groups feels alienated. Eg. Delhi riots, 2019

(3) Regionalism – Rural migration and rural urban divide creates issues of regional identity.
Urbanization is only set to increase hence issues need to be addressed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Examine the multi-dimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India. **(250 words) 15**
भारत में जनजातीय विकास पर वैश्वीकरण के बहुआयामी प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation is the integration of economies and markets worldwide (As per Giddens). It has also reached the tribal pockets of India bringing changes in their economy and culture.

Impact of globalisation on tribal development -

Positive Impacts

(1) Better market access - Tribal products have got access to global markets helping them earn better.
Eg. TRIFED in India promotes bamboo manufactured products,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

honey and local handicrafts through online portal.

(2) Medical facilities — Improvement in communication technology has made options like telemedicine available. This is helping in connecting to tribal areas.

(3) Transportation facilities - Better technology dissemination has improved accessibility to tribal areas. Better service delivery is possible.
Eg. Use of drones to deliver products in difficult terrain is being tried on pilot basis.

(4) Better representation - Issues of tribals have received global support. Eg. World Indigenous Day is celebrated worldwide on 9th August to raise awareness.

(5) Educational opportunities - Use of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

IT has helped in online education in tribal areas.

Negative Impacts

① Land acquistion - Multinational companies and development projects have taken forest land - a source of livelihood for tribals

② Market exposure - Tribal economy has been exposed to competitive policies of market.

③ Exploitation - Tribals have mostly been employed as labourers in unorganised sectors.

④ Tribals are being exposed to crimes such as smuggling, trafficking.

Globalisation should ensure development reaches all sections of society. The government needs to provide protective measures such as Forest Rights Act, 2006 to reduce negative impacts of globalisation.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2212)

Name of Candidate	ZUFISHAN HAQUE		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH.	Registration Number	1361130
Center	ONLINE	Date	20/07/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What do you understand by 'constitutionalism'? Highlight various ways in which the Indian Constitution underscores this principle. **(150 words) 10**

'संविधानवाद' से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संविधान में इस सिद्धांत को रेखांकित करने वाले विभिन्न उपबंधों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Constitutionalism is the underlying philosophy which grants legitimacy to the government.

Principle of Constitutionalism

① It seeks to limit the power of the government
Eg. Written constitution has fundamental rights which control executive and legislative actions.

② Supreme Court has in it's judgement said that Constitutionalism abhors absolutism

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③ It is not limited to restricting powers of government. It seeks to realise the rights and opportunities of citizens in a government.

↳ ≠ Providing socio-economic rights to people.

↳ Public participation

Constitutionalism in Indian Constitution

① Fundamental Rights (Article 13-35) limit powers of government.

Article 14 : Rule of Law.

Article 20 : Protection against conviction.

Article 22 : Protection against arrests.

② Directive Principles of State Policy (Article 36 - 51) — nudge state towards socio-economic rights

③ Election Commission (Article 324), Finance Commission (Article 280), Comptroller Auditor-General for checks and balances.

Constitutionalism is essential to realise essence of democracy

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2. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) effectively reflects a shift from the era of Licence Raj to a conducive regulatory ambience for enhancing consumer welfare by encouraging competition in the market. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) बाजार में प्रतिस्पर्धा को प्रोत्साहित करके उपभोक्ता कल्याण को बढ़ाने के लिए लाइसेंस राज के युग से एक अनुकूल नियामकीय परिवेश में स्थानांतरण को प्रभावी ढंग से प्रदर्शित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Competition Act (2002) provided for the establishment of the Competition Commission of India. It's aim is to ensure a free and fair market.

Shift from License Raj

① Monopolistic and Regulatory Trade Practices Act was ended after 1991 reforms.
Under MRTP Act, setting up industries or expansion required licenses.

② The Competition Commission of India ensured private sector participation in various sectors.
Licenses are required only for

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industries like tobacco industry pharmaceuticals, explosives etc.

Role of Competition Commission of India

① It keeps a check on mergers and acquisitions - fair pricing

Eg Merger of Deal between Reliance and Future foods was reviewed by CCI.

② It takes up anti trust cases

Eg Anti trust case against Google for promoting certain companies on it's platform.

③ It ensures fair competition.

Eg Amazon has to provide it's platform to third party sellers

④ It reviews pricing of auctions

⑤ National Company Tribunal and National Company Appellate Tribunal — provide fair hearing

Eg. Shapoorji Paloonji - Tata Case.

CCI ensures consumer welfare by ensuring the market remains impartial & reasonable.

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3. Mention various initiatives taken for online delivery of judicial services in India. Also, discuss the challenges faced in their implementation.

(150 words) 10

भारत में न्यायिक सेवाओं की ऑनलाइन प्रदायगी के लिए प्रारंभ विभिन्न पहलों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Covid-19 pandemic shifted the hearing of court cases virtually. This has led to discussion on hybrid model of court cases and online delivery of judicial cases.

Initiatives taken.

(i) E-filing of cases.

(ii) Use of Artificial Intelligence on pilot basis for streamling the order of cases and allocation of cases to judicial benches.

(iii) Use of video conferencing to hear witnesses and accused.

(iv) Virtual broadcasting of judgements

(v) Maintenance of cases and records in online database

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Under National e-Governance Plan, the e-courts Project has been launched. It seeks to ~~connect all High Court~~ make operations of High Court available online.

Challenges

① Infrastructure - ~~most~~ Many High Court lack basic infrastructure.

② High costs - strain on government

③ Lack of technical expertise

④ Judges, advocates may require additional training for online operations.

⑤ Availability in rural areas may be limited as they lack internet connectivity -

⑥ Data privacy issues

As India is gearing towards digital economy, online judicial services will be required for equitable services. Hence, addressing technical challenges needs to be explored.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Bring out the similarities and differences in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the United States and Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India. **(150 words) 10**

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के संविधान में उपबंधित बिल ऑफ राइट्स और भारत के संविधान में मूल अधिकारों के मध्य समानताओं और भिन्नताओं को रेखांकित कीजिए।

The Indian Constitution has borrowed elements from different constitutions of the world including United States of America.

Similarities between Bill of Rights and Fundamental Rights.

① Both are based on the essence of limiting the power of government.

② They guarantee the citizens set of political rights.

③ Essential for realization of the liberty of an individual.

Differences

① Bill of Rights guarantees

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freedom as per due process of law
Article 21 provides right to life and personal liberty as per procedure established by law.

Thus, Bill of Rights is available both against legislative and executive actions explicitly but Fundamental Rights explicitly mentions protection against executive actions.

(2) Right to property is mentioned in Bill of Rights, it is repealed from Fundamental Rights.

(3) Right to carry arms is available under Bill of Rights.

(4) Fundamental rights can be restricted under emergency; no such provision in Bill of Rights

(5) Cultural and Education Rights for minorities (Article 29, 30) is not part of Bill of Rights.

Despite difference, both seek to achieve the proper functioning of democratic State.

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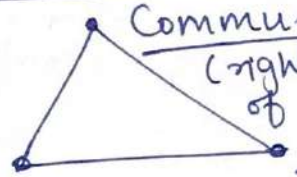
5. It is often argued that the implementation of The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 has so far been tardy and ineffectual. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
प्राय: यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि अभी तक वन अधिकार अधिनियम (FRA), 2006 का कार्यान्वयन धीमा और निष्प्रभावी रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Forest Rights Act, 2006 was implemented to undo the historical injustice faced by Scheduled Tribe and Other Forest Dwellers due to forest laws.

Rights under FRA -



Community Rights
(right against transfer of forest land without consultation)

Title Rights.
('patta' or title for upto 4ha of land)

Forest Produce Rights
(right to collect minor forest produce)

Poor Implementation of Forest Rights Act

① Title Rights has been denied as Gram Sabha has not been able to identify beneficiaries.
(Eg). The Supreme Court ordered eviction of about 10lakh

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

forest dwellers in 2019 as they did not hold titles rights.

(2) Declaration of national parks, forest reserves limit rights of forest-dwellers to collect forest produce.

(3) Consultation of Gram Sabha before transfer of forest land for non forest use does not take place.

(4) Cases on violation of FRA are pending in courts - NGOs protest against FRA citing exploitation of forests under FRA.

Success achieved.

(1) It has limited diversion of forest land.
Eg. The Niyamgiri forest area was not given to Vedanta Group citing FRA

(2) Joint conservation of forest by tribals and government has yielded results under FRA.

Proper functioning of Gram Sabha, identification of beneficiaries and consultation with all stakeholders of forest will help to realise the potential of FRA.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Explain the rationale behind the creation of a Social Stock Exchange in India. Do you think this move would boost social impact investing in the country? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सोशल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज के सृजन के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि इस कदम से देश में सामाजिक प्रभाव वाले निवेश को प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त होगा?

The Social Stock Exchange aims to trade in social bonds that will spur contribution to the society.

Objective of Social Stock Exchange

① Selling and Purchasing of Social Bonds

Social Bonds have 3 units involved
- ~~donor~~ lender
- investor
- Social activity performer.

The investor will receive yield only when a social project has achieved its outcome. Any lender can purchase such bonds.

② Allows company to fulfil its Corporate Social Responsibility

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Attract foreign investment to social projects.
(4) ~~A~~ Competition in trade will attract greater funds for social project.

Advantage of Social Stock Exchange

(1) Create awareness regarding social responsibilities
(2) Larger funds and easy availability will help to sponsor mega projects.
(3) Social bonds are outcome based
↳ ensures completion of project
(4) Joint partnership between government and private sector. Private sector can invest and government can provide for social projects
(5) Listing in exchange will ensure transparency and accountability
Eg. Pimpri Municipal Corporation has issued social bonds.
Social Stock Exchange will promote ease of investing in social projects that in turn will benefit all citizens.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) has the potential to bring a new revolution in India's health sector in multiple ways. Explain.

(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य मिशन (NDHM) में भारत के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्रक में कई तरह से एक नई क्रांति लाने की क्षमता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) has been launched to make health services accessible with the use of Information and communication Technology

Fig: Connectivity under NHDM.

① NDHM seeks to integrate various facets of health services through seamless flow of data

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

such as health records, diagnosis reports and prescriptions.

(2) Creation of a unique health ID
↳ Allow patients to maintain an online health register.

(3) Store record of hospitals and doctors online.
↳ allow patients to choose services

(4) Telemedicine facilities - provide health service online in remote areas.

(5) Promote research and development of new drugs and treatments through availability of data.

Concerns

(1) High costs and infrastructural issues.

(2) Privacy issues - Right to Privacy Bill has not been passed.

NDHM has laid down foundation for online health services. Discussion on raising health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP can help accelerating objectives of NHDM

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. While participation of private sector in the higher education system of India is a necessity, it creates issues that need careful redressal. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि भारत की उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी एक अनिवार्यता है, लेकिन यह ऐसे मुद्दे उत्पन्न करता है जिनका सावधानीपूर्वक निवारण किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The higher education system of India has a fair share of participation by private sector.

Advantages of private sector participation.

1. Establishment of more number of universities.
2. Greater investment in higher education.
3. Private sector may open up courses as per market demands to earn higher profit
   ↓
   ensures courses are as per employment opportunities.
4. Better efficiency – Private universities are guarded from

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

state interferency.

Issues with private sector participation.

① High expenditure — High fees is burden for students.

② Private universities remain concentrated in urban areas
↳ creates urban-rural divide

③ Private sector does not promote research in higher education as profit is limited.

④ Private universities may not cater to government university standards.

Bodies like AICTE and UGC need to ensure that standard of private institutions are maintained.

To promote research in higher education even in private universities research expenditure needs to be greater than 1% GDP.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Highlighting the significance of Central Asia for India, discuss the challenges in strengthening the Indo-Central Asian relationship. **(150 words) 10**
भारत के लिए मध्य एशिया के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत-मध्य एशियाई संबंधों को मजबूत करने के समक्ष विद्यमान चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Central Asia consists of a group of 5 countries — Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrghyzstan.

Significance of Central Asia.

① Source of oil reserves and natural gas.
② Source of critical elements like lithium, uranium etc.
③ Large market for investment - India
④ Trade perspective - India exports electrical equipments, pharamaceutical, defence equipments
⑤ Connectivity Projects - India needs central Asian Countries support for TAPI line, North South

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Transport Corridor

⑥ Diplomacy — India and Central Asian countries are part of Shangai Cooperation Organization.

Challenges.

① Connectivity - Central Asian countries are landlocked and India has no direct access

② Tilt towards China - China is investing heavily through projects like BRI.

③ Trade between the countries remains limited

④ Projects like TAPI has been delayed due to issues with Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The government has launched Connect to Central Asia project to establish deeper relations. Diplomatic visits and trade relations can help in further strengthening the relations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the role that the Indian diaspora can play in the making of "Aatmanirbhar Bharat" (self-reliant India). Also, mention the challenges in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

"आत्मनिर्भर भारत" के निर्माण में भारतीय डायस्पोरा द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

The 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' clarion seeks to work towards making India a $5 trillion economy by 2024.

Role of Indian diaspora

① Contribution in foreign investment. – Indian diaspora can invest in government bonds and securities.

② Establishing better foreign relations – Indian diaspora can help in diplomatic relations of India with other countries
↓
promote trade agreements and financial investments

③ Indian diaspora can contribute

to tourism sector and education sector.

(4) Net private transfers can help Indian accounts manage deficits.

Challenges

(1) Indian diaspora of countries like US, UK and UAE have only been targetted so far.
Potential of diaspora in African countries has not been realised.

(2) Visa regulation curb the easy movement of Indian diaspora.

(3) Schemes to attract Indian diaspora have not been promoted enough.

(4) Issues in capital account convertability reduce investments

Atmanirbhar Bharat would require greater participation of people and Indian diaspora can help make it a success at global level.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. A critical appraisal of the outcomes of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act underlines the need for second-generation reforms to strengthen decentralisation of urban local governance in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

74वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम के परिणामों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन भारत में शहरी स्थानीय शासन के विकेंद्रीकरण को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु दूसरी-पीढ़ी के सुधारों की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act led to the constitutionalization of urban local bodies in the country.

Outcomes of 74th CAA.

① Establishment of Nagar Panchayats, Zila Panchayats and Municipal Corporation for urban governance.

② The urban local bodies were tasked with providing urban amenities like - sanitation, waste management, drinking water etc.

③ Collection of taxes such as property tax, stamp tax for financing of local bodies.

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Problems with the urban local bodies.

① Finance — Urban local bodies are cash-strapped
↳ depend on grants from Centre
↳ limited fund is collected through property tax, stamp tax
↳ limited financial autonomy.
(Eg) Funds are pre allocated for various Centrally sponsored schemes.

② Functionaries ⓐ The panchayat heads and council heads lack training to perform their functions effectively.
ⓑ Functionaries are aligned to state party or national party → limited autonomy in taking decisions
ⓒ Elections are not conducted in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

time by the state.

③ Functioning - Local bodies do not have proper office and infrastructure.

Need for Reforms

① The 15th Finance Commission has suggested for greater finance to urban bodies.
↳ to ensure healthcare services
↳ to carry relief and rehabilitation work during disasters.

② Functionaries need training to use latest technology like e-governance..

③ Many states have not devolved items under 12th schedule.

Further, devolution is necessary for autonomy to local bodies.

The Devolution Index rates various states as per the powers devolved to urban local bodies. This shows the real picture and provides guidance for further decentralization.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. It is argued that unchecked and rampant exercise of the power to insert laws in the Ninth Schedule results in undermining of Constitutional supremacy and creation of Parliamentary hegemony. Do you agree? Justify your stand with logical arguments. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि नौवीं अनुसूची में विधियों को सम्मिलित करने की शक्ति के अनियंत्रित और व्यापक स्तर पर प्रयोग से संवैधानिक सर्वोच्चता में कमी और संसदीय आधिपत्य का सृजन होता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ अपने मत की पुष्टि कीजिए।

The Ninth Schedule was inserted through the First Constitutional Amendment Act (1951). The aim was to ensure that certain legislative actions would remain protected despite violation of Fundamental Rights.

Ninth Schedule

Currently, it has more than 200 laws that are given protection.

~~Important provisions under IX schedule.~~

As per Article 31(B) any law under IX Schedule cannot be challenged

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

under the grounds that it violates fundamental rights. Right to acquisition of property, laws providing for reservation are under IX schedule.

~~Rampant use of IX Schedule~~.

Problems with IX schedule

① Indiscriminate use - Laws are added to avoid discussions and judicial review

② Poor legislation - Laws are not widely discussed.

③ Imbalance between the three organs of government - The power of judiciary to check reasonableness of legislative actions is limited

④ Curb to power of Supreme Court as the guarantor of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Fundamental Rights.

(5) (Eg) The Tamil Nadu government has added reservation law under IX Schedule. The reservation limit crosses 50% (as per Indira Sawhney Judgement) but have been placed under IX Schedule to avoid judicial review.

However, the Supreme Court has said that judicial review is part of basic structure. Hence, any law placed under IX Schedule is open to judicial review.

Thus, IX Schedule has not been able to completely overshadow the supremacy of Constitution or establish the Parliamentary hegemony. However, the government needs to exercise restrain in the insertion of laws in IX schedule.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Asymmetry is an important characteristic of federalism in India, which has helped in the accommodation of diverse demands inherent in our democracy. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

असममिति भारत में संघवाद की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है, जिसने हमारे लोकतंत्र में निहित विविध मांगों के समायोजन में सहायता प्रदान की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian federalism has been asymmetric that is federalism with a union bias. This unique characteristic of federalism maintains a healthy balance between the union and states.

Asymmetry in federalism

① Legislation – ⓐ The Union list has more and important items than state list.
ⓑ Union can legislate for state list items under special provisions (Article 249, 250, 253).

② Executive – ⓐ The Parliament can ask the state to perform executive actions for Central laws.

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③ Financial – State depends upon grants from Centre.

④ Governor, IAS, IPS officers serve state but appointed by Centre.

Advantages of Assymetric federalism

① Unified taxation policy.

Eg. GST has regularised the taxation in India.

② Dispute resolution

Disputes between two states is resolved by the Centre's decisions.

Eg.

③ Finance as per State's needs –

The Finance Commission ensures that grants are given as per the needs of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

State to maintain equitable distribution.

(4) Better law and order

To curb inter state crime or law and order authoritative state is required.

(5) The Governor is agent of centre but reserves bills of states for center's approval.
↳ ensures states demands are met.

Issues with assymetric federalism

(1) Centre - state conflicts
- Improper use of Article 356 to declare state emergency
- Issue over appointment of governor.

(2) Some states may be at disadvantage
Eg. GST contribution by Maharashtra is highest but it receives lesser amount from Finance Commission

Assymetric federalism is essential feature of Indian Constitution to ensure needs of all states are heard.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. In India, the Finance Commissions are established pursuant to the constitutional mandate. In this context, do you think the State Finance Commissions have been effective in promoting fiscal federalism? Substantiate with arguments. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वित्त आयोगों की स्थापना संवैधानिक अधिदेश के अनुसार की जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि राज्य वित्त आयोग राजकोषीय संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में प्रभावी रहे हैं? तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Article 280 provides for the constitution of Finance Commission for distribution of net proceeds of taxes and grants. ~~The~~ Similarly, the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act provided for the constitution of State Finance Commissions.

State Finance Commissions have been effective.

① State finance commissions submit report to the Finance Commission of India
└ report on the state of finances

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of rural and urban local bodies

(2) The ~~to~~ condition of different local bodies of different states reaches centre.
└ allocation of resources is as per the need of the local bodies

(3) The allocation of grants to the states is based on the information by State Finance Commission.

(4) State Finance Commission will also oversee horizontal distribution of net proceeds between different local bodies within the state.

(5) It will oversee the funds sanctioned by Centre ~~as per~~ for State Disaster Relief Fund.

Limitations in effectiveness of State Finance Commission

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Vacant positions- Many State Finance commissions have vacancies and members have not been appointed -

② Delay in submission of reports to centre -

③ Timely review of funds sanctioned is not conducted.

④ Members appointed lack the financial expertise.

⑤ Coordination between Finance Commission and state finance commission is lacking.
└ no regular meetings.

⑥ Recommendation are advisory
└ recommendations are ignored.

The role of State Finance Commission is necessary for strengthening the rural and urban local governance. Deliberation on it's recommendations will ensure that financial concerns of states are addressed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Reduction in the overall size of the bureaucracy has been seen as the underlying idea behind civil services reforms. Is it a good idea to reduce the size of the Indian bureaucracy? Examine in light of the experience of India. (250 words) 15

नौकरशाही के समग्र आकार में कमी को सिविल सेवाओं में सुधार के पीछे अंतर्निहित विचार के रूप में देखा गया है। क्या भारतीय नौकरशाही के आकार को कम करना एक उपयुक्त विचार है? भारत के अनुभव के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Indian bureaucracy often regarded as the 'steel frame of India' deals with the implementation of laws and order of the government. This ensures the provisioning of public services

Since 1991, there has been gradual reduction in the overall size of bureaucracy.

Reason for reduction of size of Indian bureaucracy

(1) Rationalization of appointments
L Many services had larger workforce than required

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Reduction in administrative expenses.

③ Privatisation of sectors.
↳ PSUs are being privatised.
This reduces the number of bureaucrats required.

④ Automation of services.
Eg. Faceless Tax payments and online GST services reduces use of human officers.

Pros of reduced size of Indian bureaucracy.

① Savings in government expenditure
↳ Salary and expenditure on perks for maintaining bureaucracy is greatly reduced.

② Replacement of bureaucracy with ~~an~~ technical intervention

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

reduces scope of discretion and corruption.

(3) Reduction in Red Tapism - lesser approvals at each step makes official work faster
↳ promotes ease of doing business

(4) Maximum governance, minimum government approach.

Cons of reduction of Indian bureaucracy

(1) Shortage of manpower in certain sectors.
↳ heavy workload for existing bureaucrats.

(2) Accessibility to civil servants especially in rural areas is denied.

(3) Centre - State friction — less civil servants available for deputation

(4) Inequitable representation - Few states have very less number of officer in central services.

Reduction in bureaucracy must be accompanied with e-governance, so that services to public are not denied

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. There is a need to ensure better ethical standards, accountability and management of temples in India. Discuss in the context of issues associated with state intervention in management of temples. (250 words) 15

भारत में मंदिरों के बेहतर नैतिक मानकों, जवाबदेही और प्रबंधन को सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है। मंदिरों के प्रबंधन में राज्य के हस्तक्षेप से संबंधित मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently there have been demands by religious boards that state should give away the management of temples. This will make religious bodies the manager of temples in India.

State's role in management of temples.

1. To ensure equality
↳ State ensures that temple remains open to all and untouchability is not practiced under the rules of temple.

2. To maintain a review of funding and donations received

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) To observe rules of administration of temple complex.
L rules on entry fees, management during festivals.

(4) To ensure democratic selection of heads to religious bodies.
L observe whether ~~elections to select~~ priests are selected fairly.

Problems with state intervention

(1) No clear rules on state's intervention.

(2) Obstruction to religious communities from freely deciding their religious affairs
L Hampers the spirit of Article 26

(3) Management boards ~~appointed by state~~ members are not appointed by state in transparent manner.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Allegations of lobbying between certain members and government

⑤ Management of funds by state government is not clearly stated.

└ auditing and review of expenses is not conducted in timely manner.

⑥ Many management bodies of temples have vacant positions as consensus between state and religious heads has not reached.

A standardised approach is required by state in the management of temples so that temple bodies are satisfied. The normal citizens will also remain assured that their donations are being effectively utilized.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. What do you understand by feminisation of old age? Highlight the issues associated with it in the Indian context. Also, mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

वृद्धावस्था के नारीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संदर्भ में इससे जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Feminisation of old age is a concept used to understand the nature of population.

Scientifically, it is established that women have a higher life expectancy than men. Thus, at old age chances of greater number of females surviving than number of males is greatly increased. This, is termed as feminization of old age which means there will be more elderly aged females than males.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues with feminization of old age.

① Higher dependency ratio — Females labour force participation rate remains low:
↳ lesser females with earnings to sustain them at old age.
↳ Widows, rural women may have no source of income.

② Greater vulnerability
Females have risk of being victimised.
Reports of sexual abuse, rape of elderly women ~~have~~ living alone are reported as per National Crime Records Bureau.

③ Health issues — Women from young age in India are prone to anaemia

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(About 63% of Indian women are anaemic)
↳ Cases of poor health at old age are bound to increase.

(4) Measures by government

(1) Equipping Primary Health Centre with geriatric services
(2) Diagonostic centres to have facilities to detect cervical cancer, breast cancer common among elderly women.
(3) Stand Up India scheme to promote women entrepreneurs
↳ promote financial independence among women to support them at old age.
(4) Ayushman Mission to provide universal healthcare.
(5) Old age, destitute homes to be set up.

Taking care of elderly is also part of Directive Principles of State Policy.
Elderly women require further care to address their vulnerability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Given its impact on both individual resilience and the resilience of the economy, is there a case for strong universal social protection in India? Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

व्यक्तिगत लचीलेपन और अर्थव्यवस्था की प्रत्यास्थता दोनों पर इसके प्रभाव को देखते हुए, क्या भारत में सुदृढ़ सार्वभौमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा की स्थिति विद्यमान है? विवेचना कीजिए।

The Covid-19 pandemic and it's effect on deepening inequalities has once again renewed the debate on universal social protection.

~~Stro~~ Universal social protection assures that all individuals are guaranteed the basic minimum i.e. they receive the necessary amenities such as healthcare, education and expenses for such needs are met.

Impact of universal social protection.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Individual resilience

↳ It assures that minimum costs for survival are maintained

↳ Life savings are saved to invest when needed.

↳ Important services like children's education or healthcare is not hampered.

Resilience of economy

↳ Consumption expenditure is maintained
↓
GDP remains maintained

↳ Savings are not withdrawn
↓
Investments ~~&~~ are maintained

Need for universal social protection

(1) To reduce inequality.

(Eg) As per international report Covid 19 may have pushed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

26 crore people below poverty line.

(2) To meet development goals - Literacy rate, reduction in mortality rate remains maintained

(3) Overall development of country — GDP does not fall due to lack of demand.

(4) ~~Crime~~ Law and order remains maintained. ~~as~~

Cons of universal social protection

(1) High fiscal deficit.

(2) Corruption in provision of public services.

(3) Social protection may not reach intended beneficiaries

Social protection for the vulnerable is necessary but universal social protection may need further deliberation given the state of finance of the country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. There have been arguments that with the old global multilateral order failing to manage rising challenges, issue-based coalitions are gaining traction and have become the arenas of functional cooperation. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि पुरानी वैश्विक बहुपक्षीय व्यवस्था बढ़ती चुनौतियों का प्रबंधन करने में विफल रही है, जबकि मुद्दे-आधारित गठबंधन लोकप्रियता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और कार्यात्मक सहयोग के क्षेत्र बन गए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Multilateral institutions are institutions which have the participation of countries worldwide. They seek to address various issues on security, finance and globalization.
Eg. United Nations, World Trade Organization

Issues with Multilateral Institutions

① Dominance of few Western Countries — The Multilateral Institutions have been alleged to promote interests of few countries.
Eg. UN decisions are dominated

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

by Security Council -
Eg. Treaty on Ban of Nuclear Weapons has not been signed by P-5 countries.

(2) Benefits have not reached all countries.
Eg. WTO has not been able to reduce non-tariff barriers posed by European countries.

(3) Improper functioning
Eg. WHO was not able to conduct a free investigation on origin of Coronavirus.
WHO could not give a timely warning of the Covid-19 pandemic

Eg. WTO dispute settlement-body lies non-functional as members have not been appointed.

(4) Rising challenges of ~~war~~ technology
Existing institutions do not

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

have mandate on cyber warfare, data leakage and space warfare.

Rise of issue - based coalitions

① Smaller coalitions ensure fair hearing

Eg. QUAD - coalition of four countries on preserving free Indo-Pacific policy.

② Obstruction due to personal rivalry between two countries can be avoided.

Eg. BIMSTEC does not have Pakistan as member and ensures India can have discussion with other Asian countries.

③ Faster actions can be taken

Eg. AUKUS coalition - deal to transfer nuclear submarine technology was taken.

While issue - based coalitions are successful to address a single issue, multilateral institutions are also needed to preserve world order.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India intends to achieve a balanced and optimal development of energy infrastructure in the South-Asian region through mutual understanding and cooperation. In light of this statement, discuss the need as well as existing gaps in South Asia's energy cooperation. **(250 words) 15**

भारत पारस्परिक समझ और सहयोग के माध्यम से दक्षिण-एशियाई क्षेत्र में ऊर्जा के बुनियादी ढांचे में एक संतुलन और उसका इष्टतम विकास सुनिश्चित करना चाहता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, दक्षिण एशिया में ऊर्जा सहयोग की आवश्यकता और इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India views itself as the net security provider in the South Asian region. This includes the fact that energy security of the region is maintained.

Need of South Asia's energy cooperation.

(1) To ensure development of South Asian region.
↳ Mandate under SAARC, BIMSTEC deal with development of South Asia which includes addressing energy needs.

(2) To curb pollution levels.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Adoption of unsustainable practices in energy development will negatively affect India.

(Eg) Air pollutants from Nepal and Bhutan also cause pollution in Indian states

(3) To keep check on disasters

Inefficient energy infrastructure can ~~affe~~ cause disaster in India.

(Eg) Dams in Nepal on rivers like Kosi, Gandak can cause floods in Bihar, if not maintained properly.

(4) International diplomacy

Energy infrastructure can help strengthen diplomatic relations.

(Eg) India - Bhutan relation is strongly based on dams and hydroelectric power projects.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Better investment options - India can invest in green energy.

(6) To keep check on inroads made by China - To give competition to Chinese energy projects

Existing Gaps

(1) High project costs.

(2) Delay in projects - Eg. Pancheshwar dam project remains delayed

(3) Competition from China - China has been budding for energy projects in Maldives, Sri Lanka.

(4) Protests from locals - Trust Issues between Indians and South Asian citizens - Eg. Protests in Maldives over Indian energy projects.

(5) Institutions like BIMSTEC have not held regular discussions on energy cooperation.

For sustainable development and meeting of Paris climate goals, South Asian countries need to come together to cooperate on energy needs